

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter, or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The summer of 1913 will long be remembered by the deaf of Greater New York.

Why?

In many ways. Notably for the pleasant outings they enjoyed at Ulmer Park, given under the auspices of the various deaf-mute organizations, and which all proved successful.

The weather condition was all that could be expected on each occasion.

That the deaf appreciated these outings was testified by the large attendance at all of them.

Ulmer Park Athletic Field, where the outings were held, has become a familiar place to the deaf, and without giving directions, on such an outing, the place is sure to be the mecca of deafdom.

And right here it must be said that Ulmer Park is an ideal place for such an outing for the deaf.

It has a baseball field, a fourth of a mile track for athletes to compete and a fine dancing pavillion that if it should rain could shelter over a thousand.

Of these outings held there this summer all have been reported in the JOURNAL but one.

The last—but not least was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Division, No. 23, N. E. S. D., on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 23d, 1913.

This organization has gained in strength year by year, and has now over one hundred members.

Its officers are: Alex L. Pach, President; John D. Shea, Vice-President; Frank E. Fluhr, Secretary; S. Rosenthal, Treasurer; A. J. McLaren, Director; H. Hanneman, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. L. Bowers, M. Auerbach and L. Landan; State Organizer, L. A. Cohen.

Before giving an account of this, the last outing for the deaf, it will not be amiss to state that the Committee of Arrangements, headed by Harry J. Powell, and Thomas J. Cosgrove, Jacob Keiber, Jr., John D. Buckley, A. J. McLaren, Wm. F. Long, Alex Dezendorf, Sr., H. Hanneman and Louis Baker, as aids, were the main factors in the success of the affair. They arranged every thing before hand, and on the day of the event worked hard to carry out the program they had mapped out. To them, therefore belongs most of the credit for the success of the affair.

The attendance of deaf-mutes was larger than seen at this park this summer.

The baseball game was brief, only a few innings being played so as to give the Committee time to pull off the various games. The game was between the Brooklyn Frats and Council No. 2, Knights de l'Épée, and resulted in a tie of 7 runs each. Mr. John D. (not Rockefeller), but our own John D. Shea, in his younger days a fine ball player, umpired the game, and gave entire satisfaction.

The track events were next run off, as were also other games for children and ladies, and a race of 100 yards meant for fat men was allotted to any body who cared to enter the race, and last but not least was a one hundred yards run for frat members only, and the special event for the Alphabet Club Cup of three miles.

One hundred yards Dash—H. Dillon, Clark Deaf-Mutes' A. A., first, time 11½ seconds; J. Gabriel, Alphabet A. C., second.

Ladies 50 yards run—Won by Miss B. Haft. Miss S. Pussin was a close second.

Four hundred and forty yards run—J. Gabriel, Alphabet A. C., first; A. Enger, Clark Deaf-Mutes' A. A., second.

In the ladies' events, the potato race was run off in two events as follows:

First heat—Miss S. Pussin, first; Miss R. Cohen, second.

Second heat—Miss M. Moore, first; Miss Bessie Levy, second.

Final heat—Miss R. Cohen won, and Miss M. Moore was a close second.

In the 100 yards for members of Frats, the first heat was won by Edward Elsworth; J. Friedman, second. The second heat was won by Krienik; Isaac Zwickler, second. The final heat was easily won by Edward Elsworth, Krienik was second.

Next came the three-mile race for the silver loving cup given by the Alphabet Athletic Club. As already stated in these columns, at the games of the Alphabet Club last June, both the Clark Club and Xavier Club tied for first place, so this race was decided to see to whom the cup was to go. The Xavier entered Messrs. Kellerson and Dianno and the Clark Club, Blumenthal and Fischer.

This was the most exciting events of the day. It was said that the boys had been trained to the hour. And from this race considerable money changed hands.

In the beginning, the Xavier, from the following table, with time taken by a stop watch, showed that Dianno, of the Xavier team was running a great race, but after the fourth lap or first mile he began to tire, and ere the race was over Blumenthal was able to lap him. The two Clark boys finished one, two Blumenthal, Fischer, and Xavier boys Kellerson and Dianno finished in the order named.

Here is given the table by request of several interested in the outcome of this event:

THREE MILE RUN.			
1st lap	1.04½	D.	
2d	2.29	D.	
3d	4.00	D.	
4th	5.34	D.	
5th	7.14½	B.	
6th	8.49	B.	
7th	10.19½	B.	
8th	11.49	B.	
9th	13.21½	B.	
10th	14.55½	B.	
11th	16.28½	B.	
12th	17.52½	B.	

Wiemuth Record still stands, 17.43

Shoe Race for men—This was a very laughable game. Mr. Cosgrove collected the shoes of those who cared to take part, and then lined the contestants, and from a distance of about one hundred yards throw their shoes in all directions of the compass (or all over the field), and at the word go from the starter, they were to hunt for their shoes, and when found put them on. First one to do this was to receive an order for a pair of new shoes, from the Committee. Mr. Nicastro, a hearing boy won, with Dragonetti a very close second.

One mile Run—Won by Wiemuth, of the Alphabet A. C., time 5.12½, with A. Enger, of the Clark A. C., second. This with the exception of the special race of three miles run, was the most exciting. Up to the very last lap, no one thought that Wiemuth would win. He was the last to get away, and trailed till the second lap, then kept at the heels of Enger till about three hundred yards, and then passed Enger to the surprise of all. The sprint for the home stretch was a hot one. Enger was game, but the long strides of Wiemuth was too much for him, and he received second prize.

The officials of the track and other games were: Starter Hugo Schmidt, of the Xavier Deaf-Mute Club; Announcer, Joseph Knopp, of the Xavier Club; Judges, C. Fetscher, of the Hollywood Fraternity; Anthony Capelli, of the League of Elect Surds and Deaf-Mutes' Union League; J. Francis O'Brien, of the Xavier Club; John Black, of the New Jersey Society

and Newark Frats; J. Scherer, of the Alphabet Club.

In the evening there was dancing, and following had charge of it: Frank E. Fluhr, floor manager; Chas. R. Fluhr, Assistant floor manager, and the following as aids: Geo. N. Donosan, H. Pierce Kane, E. C. Elsworth, Wm. Lynch, W. B. Taylor and W. Fricken.

The music was furnished by the old reliable, who has become to more than one deaf-mute organization, its favorite Prof. B. Hilgeman.

The New York dailies, nearly all, printed reports of the National Convention now being held in Cleveland and on Monday, the American had the following:

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—John D. Rockefeller, with tears in his eyes and his voice throbbing with emotion, delivered a short "sermon" to the delegates of the National Association of the Deaf, at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church after services to-day.

"My heart is touched by looking upon your faces," he said through an interpreter, "you are infinitely greater blessed than many people. Your sign language is beautiful and I wish I knew it."

As the assemblage filed out of church, Mr. Rockefeller gripped the hand of each member.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Heller, of Lambertville, N. J., for the past week were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dezendorf, at their home in Brooklyn. They were present at the Frat's Picnic, and renewed old times with old schoolmates and made many new friends. Mrs. Dezendorf before marriage was Miss Maria Croak, and always was popular while a pupil at Fanwood.

Marcus L. Kenver from Tannersville, N. Y., writes that there is nothing new or good at the place, except walking to the Post Office, despite of a resolution to the contrary, passed by the "Village Hoboes."

Mrs. Margaret Lebrecht, an old known friend of German deaf-mutes, died at her residence, on August 19th, last after a long illness of hemorrhage of stomach. She was buried in Lutheran Cemetery of the 22d ind.

Miss Hannah Frey and Jack Lowe returned to their homes from Lambertville, N. J., where they spent one week's vacation with the latter's relatives. They declared they had a great time.

Miss Blanche Wolfe, recently of Baltimore, Md., is in this city, and if she succeeds in getting work will remain here permanently.

PITTSBURG.

The Board of Managers of the De Paul Institute, Brookline, has decided to open a normal course for the purpose of training teachers to become specialists in the instruction of the deaf. "There is a great scarcity of expert teachers of the deaf," said one of the managers, and good teachers can command very high salaries. We hope to fit our Pittsburgh girls in this course to take advantage of the many lucrative positions now going begging, and we have every facility for doing so.

"We have capacity for 100 children, which will give abundant opportunity for those in the normal course to acquire by actual experience a thorough scientific knowledge of the latest and most approved methods of deaf instruction."

The above clipping appeared in the Pittsburgh papers.

This school received an appreciation of fourteen thousand dollars from the Pennsylvania Legislature. De Paul School is under the supervision of Bishop Canevin, of the Roman Catholic Church, and is open to the Roman Catholic pupils, and is a strict Roman Catholic School. There are now about ninety pupils enrolled.

He shows greatest wisdom who, declining to pin his virtuous resolutions to the artificial restrictions of a calendar, has the enduring determination to begin a new year with every new day.

PHILADELPHIA.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1838 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nicholas Mattern, a deaf-mute, was struck by a street car at Twenty-second Street and Passunk Avenue last night, while he was watching a fire engine passing. His skull was fractured and he is in a serious condition at St. Agnes' Hospital.—Philadelphia Press, August 22, 1913.

It was so long since the tall form of George W. Veditz, of Colorado Springs, Col., had shown itself on Philadelphia soil—probably more than twenty-five years—that his appearance at All Souls' Hall, on Tuesday evening, August 5th, attracted an even hundred of the local deaf, not counting a few late comers. And for the time being, Mr. Veditz forgot, or at least pretended to forget, that he was on Pure (?) Oral ground, (so loveless to him), and he seemed to enjoy it as much here as anywhere else. His reading of "Faust" was a treat that was as peculiar as the subject itself. Indeed, he seemed quite at home with it, never having to refresh his memory by a reference to notes. Considering the many peculiar features of the subject and the seemingly exhaustless details, it was a remarkable delivery and much enjoyed by the large audience.

The day after Mr. Veditz left for Atlantic City to attend the Convention of the American Poultry Association (we believe), to which he was a delegate.

Regret was expressed by some that Mr. Veditz's visit was timed so as to make it impossible for him to gain an insight into the work of the Mt. Airy School. While he could hardly be expected to be converted to its policy, it was thought that, judging from the impression made upon other visitors, he would at least be moved to treat this school with more respect than he has done in the past. Schools and results are not all alike, and this is why a visit to this one should be a prized privilege to any honest man.

Michael Higgins, the good, faithful and aged Sexton of All Souls' Church for the Deaf almost from the time the church was opened nearly a quarter of a century ago, is no more—dead, and many mourn his loss.

Mr. Higgins was known to be a sufferer from kidney disorders for some time, but the end came rather suddenly and unexpectedly. On Tuesday afternoon, August 5th, a severe illness attacked him which necessitated his removal to the German Hospital, and a few days later an operation was performed on him. He seemed to be able to withdraw it, but on Sunday, 17th of August, he had a relapse and rapidly grew worse. He suffered intensely until Thursday morning, 21st, when death relieved him at the ripe old age of 74 years.

Mr. Higgins was appointed Sexton by the late Rev. Henry W. Syle, and, after his death, was continued in the position by the Rev. Mr. Koehler and by the present rector, the Rev. Mr. Dantzer. He was thoroughly honest, conscientious, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Although the new church and parish-house need the care of one stronger in body than Mr. Higgins was, it was the intention to retain Mr. Higgins at full pay to perform the light work only, as a reward for his faithfulness, and to leave the great responsibility to a new man. Mr. Higgins was both satisfied and pleased with this proposed arrangement, but now death has intervened and given him rest from his laborers so close to the time of the occupancy of the new building. Owing to his long service, he was one of the most widely known deaf here, and he made many friends, who doubtless now mourn his death with us.

The deceased was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; he met Laurent Clerc in his younger days, and was the oldest living member of the Clerc Literary Association. He was frequently called upon for a reminiscent talk on the old days.

He is survived by the widow and four children, three sons, and one daughter, all grown up.

The remains were viewed by a large number of deaf at his late residence, on Sunday evening, August 24th, and the funeral was held the following day from All Souls' Church, which he loved so well. The Pastor, the Rev. C. O. Dantzer officiated. The floral offerings were beautiful and profuse. Among them were a large pillow with the word "Ephphatha" and a cross from the congregation of All Souls' Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. Washington Houston, J. McClintock, J. T. Young, F. Miller, G. W. Levan and H. G. Gunkel. The interment was in the Odd Fellow's Cemetery, 23d and Diamond Streets.

Services will continue at the old All Souls' Church until further notice. Printed notices will be sent out when the new church is ready.

A party of about thirty people with their wives and sweethearts, the former mostly members of the Philadelphia Division, No. 33, N. E. S. D., under the leadership of Bro. H. E. Stevens will go to New York City and Coney Island on a special excursion train over the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., next Sunday, August 31st. They will leave Reading Terminal at 8 o'clock a.m., and due in New York City at the foot of Liberty Street, between the hours of 10 and 10:30 o'clock. The party is not an exclusive one. Anyone who is not a Frat and able to go is cordially invited to join the party at the station for this trip.

While in New York City and Coney Island the party will be taken in charge of Mr. F. W. Nubor, who has kindly consented to look after them there.

The Philadelphia Frats will be delighted to meet the N. Y. Frats and other Gothamites and to have them join the trip to Coney Island.

Mahwah, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Jeaynes, Miss Annie, C. Kugeler and Christian E. Vernon crossed Fort Lee ferry from New York City, and trolley all the way to this village, to spend a day and a night with Miss Kugeler's sister.

It was a lively party all the way, and the other passengers were kept interested in the group by the laughter and jokes passed among the party.

Nearing Passaic Bridge, where cars were changed (the only change) for Mahwah, and while the trolley was passing through a deep cut, some boy on the edge threw a good sample of the original sin, which John missed stopping with his head by an inch. He picked it up and said it was a ripe and red apple and good to eat, and munched it to the amusement of the passengers. The party stopped at Ramsey for half an hour, then proceeded to Mahwah. There were other hearing visitors, so the deaf were wondering how they were going to be accommodated—there being only three bed rooms. After supper, they were rather shocked when told by the host that everybody including the host and hostess and their son were going to sleep with neighbors and leave the four deaf-mutes, the sole occupants of the house.

There were no known deaf-mutes nearer than Monsey, where John Sherwood, a Fanwood graduate, lives, he had requested Mrs. Nash to telephone him whenever her sister, Annie Kugeler, visited her, as he was homesome. He was telephoned for, but they telephoned back that he had probably gone to Spring Valley to see Miss Frederick, another Fanwoodite.

Chris spent Sunday morning driving a load of Sunday newspapers up zig zagging, cross crissing steep mountain roads, while Mr. Nash and his son delivered the papers to the numerous bungalows nestling on the Ramapo Hills. While Mr. Jeaynes hiked to Suffern, two miles from Mahwah, the ladies spent their time under the trees and tried to exhaust the supply of cold spring water which ran near the house.

Mr. Henry Kugeler, No. 21 Market Street, Newark, well-known to the Newark deaf-mutes, a brother of Annie, whom she had not seen for about ten years, turned up, also

some friends from Ramsey, so the afternoon saw a large party of friends and relatives on the lawn, and four groups were photographed by Chris, who sent Annie's nephew to Ramsey to borrow a camera and outfit.

The party left Mahwah by train, as a thunder shower started just as they got on train, they had inclined to trolley back.

On the main road between Suffern and Mahwah about eighteen giant trees on either side of the road were uprooted by a storm, a week before. On examination, it was found their roots had been cut off on one side to widen the street, so the storm had a soft snap. Cutting off roots on one side and lowering road, two feet left no anchorage for the trees.

The Middle Name.

The people have not always been allowed the pleasure of having as many names as they wish; indeed, 400 years ago not even a middle name was allowed in England. It was illegal. The English law was definite and admitted of no infraction of its ruling.

The only exception made to this ironclad regulation was in the case of persons of royal rank. If they really wished it they could boast a middle name, but woe to the person of ordinary rank who was sufficiently unwise or obstinate to insist on having more than two appellations.

For the first offense he would very likely be tied to a whipping post and severely lashed. For a second offense he would endure some more lasting punishment, perhaps the removal of his thumb or his ears. And if he still persisted in his stubbornness he would be hanged.

There is a case on record of a poor man, in all probability half demented, who insisted on signing four names every time he wrote his signature to any paper. Of course, he passed through all the legal stages of punishment, until he was finally hanged.

Faithful Service.

With 2400 active employees who have been in service 40 years or more and are now getting pensions, the Pennsylvania railroad has a payroll which is probably unique among those of the corporations of the United States, observes the Indianapolis News. No less remarkable is the fact that the Pennsylvania's records shows that to-day there are upon its payroll 480 men who have been in the service more than 50 years. One employee has been receiving pay from the Pennsylvania for 66 years.

Learning How to Write.

The following is taken from a page of practical household suggestions published in the Woman's Home Companion:

"My little boy tired very quickly when I tried to teach him to write, so I gave him a cap, a bag and whistle, and told him to play letter-carrier. Since then he sits down immediately after breakfast each day and writes a short letter to one of the neighbors, then plays postman and delivers it. The neighbors enjoy the little game, and it is wonderful how quickly he is learning to write and spell with ease."

Loaves of Bread 95 Years Old.

Carefully preserved beneath a glass case at the home of Joseph Hummel, a veteran Munich business man, are two small loaves of bread, each weighing an ounce and a half, that were baked ninety-three years ago and are relics of the famine that swept Germany in 1816 and 1817. Wheat then sold for \$84 a bushel. The loaves are heirlooms in the Hummel family and came into Mr. Hummel's hands when he was visiting his old home in Wurtemberg twenty years ago. Floods and the Napoleonic war that was then raging virtually destroyed the wheat crop throughout Europe then and the few who were able to raise the cereal charged exorbitant prices for it.

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

August 22, 1913.—Mr. Fretton D. Munger and Miss Jessie Slabough were married August 17th, by Rev. B. R. Allabough. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. Both received their schooling in the Ohio School. Mr. Munger is a linotype operator, having learned his trade in Chicago after leaving school, and is now employed on the Cleveland Plain Dealer office.

Mr. C. S. Minor, of Independence, Mo., with her aunt, was visiting relatives in this city for a week. She accompanied Mr. and Miss Bessie McGregor to Cleveland, Wednesday. Her husband died about two years ago. She is the mother of two children, one of them grown and is doing in Europe with a family. The other is about ready to enter some college. We had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Minor Monday, and learned from her that she is a native of the first capital of Ohio, Chillicothe. When a little girl, her parents moved to Independence, Mo., and was sent to the State School for the Deaf, then at Fulton, to be educated. Her husband received his schooling in the Nebraska Institution.

Mrs. Minor was conducted to the Home for deaf, Monday afternoon, and she was greatly surprised to find the place so well established and the residents so nicely and comfortably housed. After the convention, she goes to attend the Missouri Association Convention, and will enlighten the members on the Ohio Home plan.

The bindery building, at least the first floor will be turned into a cabinet shop. New and improved machinery has been purchased and is being put in position, and electric motors to run the machinery placed in position. It is proposed to give more attention to industrial training. A new instructor is to have charge of the shop, and as previously stated, Mr. Lorenz is back and will help look after the work.

The following additional went to the Cleveland Convention from Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Neuner, Miss Matilda Bernhardt and Superintendent Jones, who went up last evening to spend Friday.

A. B. G.

Rev. B. R. Allabough's Appointments

(1487 Clarence Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.)

MID-WESTERN DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

Dioceses: Pittsburgh, Ohio, Southern Ohio, Indianapolis, Michigan, Lexington, Kentucky.

St. Margaret's Mission—Trinity Episcopal Church, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Mr. F. A. Leitner, Lay Reader. Bible Class, 7 P.M. every Sunday. Services 7:45 P.M. every Sunday.

St. Philip's Mission in the Beaver Valley, Pa. Mr. Collins S. Sawhill, Lay Reader. Services once a month, subject to notice. Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver by train.

All Saints' Mission—Trinity Church, cor. Third and Broad Streets, Columbus, O. Mr. C. W. Charles, Lay Reader. Services, 10:30 A.M. every Sunday.

CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

AUGUST

St. Ann's Church, every Sunday, 11 A.M.

Gallaudet Home, August 24th.

Other services suspended till further notice.

Please notice the change of the hour of service at St. Ann's Church from afternoon to morning.

Diocese of Connecticut

Rev. G. H. Heffron, Minister in charge.

Hartford—Christ Church, first and third Sundays, at 3 P.M. Holy Communion first Sunday in May.

Waterbury—St. John's Church, third Sundays, at 7 P.M.

New Haven—St. Paul's, second Sundays, at 8 P.M.

Bridgeport—St. Paul's, second Sundays, at 8 P.M.

Services in Pittsfield and Springfield, Mass., by appointment.

Address of Pastor, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Ct.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at W. 163d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.
One Copy, one year \$1.00

CONTRIBUTIONS
All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are also responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.
Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M. New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-boldding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

PRESIDENTS AND SUPREME BEING.

A Supreme Being has been acknowledged and his aid invoked in every Presidential inauguration, save one, from Washington to Wilson. The exception was in the second inaugural of Washington, which contains not even a reference to a Higher Power.

"God" and "Almighty God" are not as frequent in the inaugurals as other divine appellations. The invocation for Supreme guidance occurs most frequently in the termination of the address. President Wilson almost paralleled Garfield in this respect, the last words of Garfield's inaugural being "Almighty God."

Some of the Presidents hastened to acknowledge their dependence upon Providence at the start. McKinley invoked the guidance of Almighty God in the first paragraph of his inaugural and closed with a petition to the "Lord Most High," which no former President had used on a similar occasion.

In his first inaugural Washington was nearly verbose in his acknowledgment, "Almighty Being," "Great Author" and "Smiles of Heaven" appear in the same paragraph, and "Providence" and "the Divine Parent of the human race" were devoutly supplicated to "favor the American people." Maybe because of his frequent overtures for help from on high in his first, the Father of His Country thought it unnecessary to go over the same ground in his second inaugural.

John Adams, in the beginning of his inaugural, acknowledged an "Overruling Providence" and in the close mentioned the "Being Supreme over all," the "Patron of Order," the "Fountain of Justice" and the "Protector of Virtuous Liberty."

Thomas Jefferson called upon "that Infinite Power" in the last section of his inaugural and supplicated "that Being" in his second address. And in the second he also mentioned the "Creator" and made a fervent reference to Christian religion.

James Madison acknowledged the "Almighty Being" in the close of his first, and the "Smiles of Heaven" in his second inaugural. In the latter he quoted Washington.

James Monroe, in the beginning of his, acknowledged that the "Almighty had been graciously pleased," etc., and "Almighty God."

John Quincy Adams admitted being in the "presence of Heaven" in the first part of his address, and in closing repeated an admonition from David, "If the Lord keepeth not the city, the watchman waketh in vain." This was the first and it is the only direct quotation from the Psalms in any inaugural.

Andrew Jackson in his first invoked "that Power," and in closing asked "His divine care and benediction." In his second he made a "most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being."

Martin Van Buren in the beginning of his inaugural "hoped for that sustaining support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Power," and in closing looked to "that Divine Being."

William Henry Harrison in his 8,000 words made two references to the "Higher Power," "Beneficent Creator" and "that Good Being."

John Tyler, who succeeded Harrison a few weeks later, printed his inaugural in the newspapers. He "looked to an all wise and all-powerful Being who made me" and "trusted to the ever-watchful and overruling Providence."

James K. Polk invoked the "Almighty Ruler of the Universe" and supplicated the "Divine Being."

Zachary Taylor in the last words of his inaugural relied on "Divine Providence."

Millard Fillmore, who followed Taylor a little later, made a brief inaugural in which he mentioned "Him who holds us in His hands." Franklin Pierce put his "dependence upon God" and asked the "blessing of Divine Providence." James Buchanan asked for the aid of "the God of our forefathers" twice in the same address.

Lincoln in his first inaugural acknowledged a "firm reliance on Him." It is the only reference in his first inaugural to a Supreme Being, but more than one half of his second is a powerful sermon.

Andrew Johnson mentioned God once in his short inaugural, but the mention can scarcely be called a supplication.

Grant mentioned "Providence" and "Almighty God" once in his first and the "Great Master" in his second inaugural.

Hayes asked the "guidance of the Divine Hand."

Garfield, although he had been a minister, made incidental reference to the High Power in the body of his address, but in closing "reverently invoked the support and blessings of Almighty God." These were the last words of his inaugural.

Cleveland in his first acknowledged the "power and goodness of Almighty God."

Benjamin Harrison "reverently invoked Almighty God for strength."

Cleveland in his second inaugural used these words: "Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy has always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid."

McKinley in his first said: "I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches us there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our forefathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His covenants and walk humbly in His footsteps." In closing, McKinley repeated the oath administered by the chief justice, and added: "This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High."

In his second inaugural McKinley said in the beginning that he invoked for his guidance "the direction and favor of Almighty God," and in the close of his address he asserted that the administration of affairs must be carried out "in the fear of God."

Roosevelt, in his inaugural in 1905, said, referring to the prosperity of the nation, that the country should be grateful "to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of wellbeing and of happiness." Taft, in 1908, said in last word of his address, "I invoked the considerate sympathy of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharged of my responsible duties."

The final words of President Wilson constitute an appeal and a prayer: "I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me."—N. Y. Press.

DEAF CONGRESS.

BEGUN AT GHENT—ALL PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

GHENT, Aug. 18.—The first International Congress of the Deaf and Dumb, was opened here today. All the proceedings were conducted in the sign language.

The principal object of the Congress is the organization of an International Union to promote the welfare and to improve the condition of indigent deaf and dumb persons.

SUNDY NOTES.

Mrs. C. D. Gale and charming little daughter, formerly of Gouverneur, N. Y., left for Venice, Cal., last Friday, the 15th, after spending two weeks with relatives and friends in Utica, N. Y. Mr. Gale will join his family in the fall.

While in Utica, Mrs. Gale was one of the guests at Mrs. W. L. Butcher's birthday surprise party on August 8th, and her friends had the opportunity to bid her God speed.

Miss S. C. Howard and brother are at Cutchogue, L. I.

"Poor Old Dad."

No, it isn't meant to slight him,
But it looks a little sad;
All the bouquets made for Mother,
Not a bloom for Poor Old Dad.
"Poor Old Dad!" sighed J. Ham.

If the flavor has gone out of things, if you cannot catch happiness, if you are out of tune with yourself or with your world, for the sake of everyone concerned take yourself in hand quickly.

CLEVELAND.

(LETTER FROM HELEN KELLER.)

WRENTHAM, MASS., June 2, 1913.

The Tenth Convention of the N. A. D.

FROM AUGUST 20-27, 1913

The Proceedings of the Meeting Specially Reported for "The Deaf-Mutes' Journal."

Aug. 20, 1913.—The big hall at the Hollenden Hotel was filled to overflowing when the National Convention was called to order by President Hanson at 10:30 to-day.

Prayer by Rev. B. R. Allabough. The formal call for the convention was read by Secretary Regensburg, interpreted orally by Mrs. Bates.

Then Mayor Newton D. Baker made an address of welcome. Beside the mayor stood Mrs. E. E. Bates, honorary chairman and organizer of the Cleveland Association, who translated Mr. Baker's speech into the sign language.

"I watched the opening invocation given in the sign language by Mr. Allabough," the mayor began, "and it was a revelation to me of the possibilities in this new language. In fact, as I saw these expressive signs, it occurred to me, they were even more graphic than spoken English."

"In behalf of the City of Cleveland," he continued, "we welcome you to this city which has not only physical beauty, but prides itself upon having attained spiritual beauty."

"There was a time when we had to be ashamed of the civic spirit shown in large cities, but Cleveland prides itself upon the fact that the unfortunate are made the wards of us all. In looking upon the assembly, I realize that the deaf are taking their share of this civic responsibility, that they have met to advance the welfare of their own kind."

"The law of compensation tells us the loss of one faculty results in the sharpening of other faculties, and the fact that the deaf have lost one faculty does not debar them from being the equal of any man or woman. It is character that makes the man."

Mr. David Friedman responded in behalf of the Cleveland Association of the Deaf; Mr. Kreigh B. Ayers, on behalf of the Local Committee of the National Association; and in the absence of Dr. Patterson, a fitting response was made by Mr. A. B. Greene, the Ohio correspondent of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

RESPONSE BY ALEXANDER L. FACH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Two of the prettiest words in the English language are the little words "Thank You" and these are the words I give utterance to in behalf of the National Association of the Deaf, to convey to His Honor, Mayor Baker for his hearty welcome and to the Local Committee for their work in providing such a rich feast of good things for us for the next eight days in this wonderful "sixth city" Cleveland.

I think Mayor Baker may be interested in hearing at first hand some of our plans and aims, (turning to Mayor Baker, Mrs. Bates interpreting in signs, Mr. Fach continued in spoken speech.)

Mr. Mayor: The ladies and gentlemen, you see before you, have met here for what must be termed disinterested purposes. We are a body of deaf men and women doing our work in the world, and we ask nothing of anybody for ourselves, but Mr. Mayor, we ask a great deal for the little children who are deaf and have their education yet to acquire. We ask that they be protected from what we regard as "The Great American Fraud," which is practiced in pretending that all deaf children can be taught to speak and to understand spoken speech through lip-reading.

We believe in the system that makes the deaf child absolutely certain that c-a-t spells cat, and that system is the Combined Method which is everything that the so-called "Oral Method" is not.

I am sort of sample myself. President Currier, of the New York School, who is with us to-day some 32 years ago, tried to teach me the rudiments of lip-reading and I failed to acquire even that.

In this assemblage of several hundred deaf people there may be a half dozen expert lip-readers, but they are as rare as white blackbirds.

Among actresses there is only one Bernhardt, among singers only one Patti, etc., etc. One Edison, one cell, one Marconi, and only one Teddy Roosevelt.

Exceptions only prove the rule. We thank you for your kind attention and will take away happy remembrances of your presence here and what you have told us.

Principal Enoch H. Currier, of the New York Institution, speaking simultaneously in signs and orally, advised the deaf to educate the public on methods of education. He asserted that the deaf who had experienced the results of methods in their own lives, knew what handicapped or helped their efforts in the world, and that educators could and should look to them to solve the problem of methods. He urged all to keep up a continued efforts to educate the public, by telling the truth about their education. Newspaper exaggeration did great harm, and injury thus inflicted should be fought with truth.

Mr. E. M. Bristol conveyed a message of greeting from Dr. Francis D. Clarke, Superintendent of the Michigan Institution.

Miss May Greener interpreted while the secretary read the subjoined letter from Miss Helen Keller:

DEAR MR. HANSON:—I sincerely regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the convention of the National Association of the Deaf in August. It would afford me great pleasure to be with you all, and to take part in the discussion of problems which interest me deeply. I believe in every movement the object of which is to help and encourage the deaf. I know the obstacles that they have to encounter in their daily life at home and in the workshop.

It is true that I have a strong predilection for speech. Speech has been of incalculable service to me. It has enabled me to enter freely into the life and companionship of hearing people. Without speech I do not believe I could have gone to college. It put me in touch with people who did not use manual alphabet and it made communication more rapid. Speech has enabled me partially to bridge the gap between my world and the world of normal men. Consequently I believe with all my strength that every deaf child should be given an opportunity to speak and to read the lips. This is his birthright.

Nevertheless, I am convinced that all methods work together for good unto him who uses them rightly. No method is perfect. I realize that I have had exceptional advantages. So far as I desire out—skilful teaching and the constant, watchful care of devoted friends to keep my speech intelligible. Without such care and vigilance on the part of hearing friends the speech of the deaf will eventually deteriorate. Without constant practice one soon loses the ability to read the lips easily. Not all the deaf can have some one always at hand to correct their mistakes, and practice in lip-reading is often impossible. Therefore I can understand that without the "sign language," many hundreds of deaf people would be isolated, and find life a desert. The problem that we are all trying to solve in this world is how to get the most happiness out of life. One of the essential elements of happiness is companionship. 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Ohio Institution, by invitation addressed the convention. He spoke mainly upon the system of education of the deaf, and pointed out that the training in speech and lip-reading of the pupils was expected and demanded by the parents, who seemed to make the ability in this line the most important test of education. He upheld the Combined System, was sure that the sign language would not become extinct, and that the heads of the different schools were all doing the best they knew to develop the intellectual capabilities of their charges. He closed with an invitation to all to visit his school during the reunion of graduates next week, and if that be not possible, to come any time. He received hearty applause and was given a rising vote of thanks, on motion of Mr. Todd, of Tennessee.

Mr. Walter Glover, in the absence of Chairman Hunt, read the report of the Industrial Bureau.

Rev. Mr. Keiser criticised the report as omitting an unsavory feature in the collection of funds. The Association during its life of thirty-two years had handled and collected for various purposes of useful effort, for statues, busts, etc., to benefactors, nearly \$90,000, yet not in a single instance had a commission been claimed until this Industrial Bureau fund had been solicited.

Dr. Fox spoke for the Committee on the Endowment Fund. He said he had been requested to present the report for the Chairman, who was not able to be present. He was not sure that the full Committee approved all the suggestions which their names were appended, but as the report was presented and made reasonable suggestions it should stand as the report of the full Committee.

Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab relieved Chairman Regensburg of the exercise required to give the report of the Moving Picture Fund Committee in the sign language. The amount collected made a grand total of \$5,300 approximately. The expenditures up to date for moving picture reels was \$3,000 (including present contracts). In the fund there remains a total of nearly \$2,300.

The report was ordered spread upon the minutes after a lively debate participated in by Messrs. Fox, Long, Veditz, Regensburg. A committee was appointed to investigate the Industrial Bureau report.

The personnel of the investigation committee is: Messrs. J. H. Keiser, G. W. Veditz, C. R. Miller, R. S. Taylor, H. L. Tracy. Vice-President Schroeder, who had been presiding most of the morning, relinquished the chair to President Hanson.

Chairman Fox of the Hartford Monument Fund Committee, made a fine report. Over \$2,000 had been collected.

A rising vote of thanks to the Committee for its splendid work, was moved and adopted.

A paper "A plea for a Statue of Abbe de l'Epée in America" by G. H. Cloud, of Missouri, came next and was read orally by Rev. M. R. McCarthy, of New York.

Two hundred years ago and more to-day there was born in France a man who was destined to become the recognized founder of deaf-mute instruction and the father of the language of conventional signs—Charles Michel de l'Epée.

Of a family prominent in the annals of the country, possessed of ample means, endowed with a noble nature, he was a heart strong in love and sympathy for mankind, and with every prospect of a brilliant career in whatever calling he might choose for himself, he departed from the beaten path of glory and made a new path, more glorious still, to be followed, in later years, by Sicard, by Clerc, by the Gallaudets, and by all who are yet to be, the true friends, teachers and benefactors of the deaf.

His stands in Versailles, on the outskirts of Paris, marking the birthplace of De l'Epée, a noble statue, heroic in size, lofty in sentiment, of rare artistic beauty, the work of a deaf sculptor, and the gift of the deaf of France. This statue is but a partial expression of the veneration in which De l'Epée is held by the deaf his own country—a veneration shared by the deaf of other lands—but by none more than by the deaf in United States.

It was fortunate that the elder Gallaudet, in his quest for information as to how the deaf might be taught, was finally directed to France. From the first public school for the deaf, which he founded, he brought back De l'Epée and presided over by his illustrious pupil and successor—Sicard, Gallaudet brought back to the American deaf their two greatest boons—manual spelling and the sign language.

The American deaf, under the auspices of this Association, have erected at Washington a statue to their greatly beloved national benefactor—Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. The National College for the Deaf at Washington, bears his name. The anniversary of his birth is receiving a wider observance with each succeeding year. His place in the hearts and minds of the American deaf, as their "friend, teacher and benefactor" is secure for all time. But De l'Epée, the universal benefactor of the deaf, deserves a more fitting recognition at our hands than he has yet received.

Let those be erect, under the auspices of this Association, at some place yet to be determined, a statue that will be a permanent memorial and a witness of the love and respect which the American deaf have for him who founded the first public school for the deaf, the most successful method of educating the deaf, and who gave the deaf the manual alphabet and the language of conventional signs—Charles Michel de l'Epée.

Discussion ensued which was participated in by Rev. Fr. McCarthy, of New York, Rev. E. C. Wyand, of Baltimore, and Rev. Fr. Moeller, of Chicago.

"Signs and Signs" was the title of a paper by Mrs. Laura McDill Bates, which she delivered in the sign language, a hearing lady reading the paper *viva voce*.

A recitation of "Yankee Doodle" was quite humorously given in signs by Mr. Winfield Marshall.

The president appointed the fol-

lowing Committee on Floral Tribute to President Garfield and Rev. A. W. Mann: Mr. Hubbard, of Michigan; Mrs. Bell, of Alabama; Miss Schoenberger, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bates, of Ohio; Mr. Waters, of California.

The following were appointed a Committee on Necrology: R. P. McGregor, Ohio; Miss Beardsley; South Dakota; Mr. E. M. Bristol, Michigan.

Recess was taken till two o'clock.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Rev. J. H. Cloud continued the discussion of a plan for a statue to Abbe de l'Epée in America, and moved that a committee of twelve be appointed who should have full charge of the collection of funds for the same. The motion was passed.

Mr. Cloud moved that annually on December 10th, or any other convenient date, effort be made to increase the Endowment Fund.

The Federation idea, with Mr. Jay C. Howard as chairman of the Committee on Laws, consumed nearly all the afternoon in discussing changes in the laws of the National Association of the Deaf. Those active in the debate were: G. W. Veditz, James M. Stewart, Oscar H. Regensburg, Thomas F. Fox, Philip J. Hasenstab, A. B. Greener, Henry C. White, Edwin A. Hodgson, James H. Cloud, B. R. Allabough, John A. Todd, Anton Schroeder.

A telegram from Mr. J. R. Dolyns inviting the educated deaf to attend the convention of the American Association of Teachers of the Deaf, at Staunton, Va., next year, was read to the members.

Mr. Allabough made announcement of the details for getting to Luna Park for the picnic on the morrow.

Adjournment was taken till Monday morning.

FRATERNITY NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

The National Fraternal Association celebrated at the American Hotel, with ninety members present representing over half the Divisions, at 8:30 P.M., with the members seated in a Massive Hollow Square, the procession of officials entered, headed by President Alex L. Pach of Brooklyn Division, acting Grand Director for the evening, marching with Grand Secretary Gibson, then Grand President Anderson and Grand Treasurer Barrow, Grand Officers Flisk, Buell, Neuner and Tracy followed, in order, by visiting Division Presidents, and at last the officers of Cleveland Division. They were welcomed by Acting Deputy Grand Director Rev. J. H. Keiser of Division, No. 23. Then came the novitiates for initiation, among them G. W. Veditz, of Colorado, Jay Cook Howard, of Minnesota, Olof Hanson, of Washington, and others almost as well known, twelve in all.

The new ritual was used, and members present stated that the initiation ceremonies were the most beautiful and impressive that they had ever witnessed.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the affair was turned into a social session and smoker. President Kreigh B. Ayres officiating. Addresses were made by Grand President Anderson, Rev. J. H. Keiser, President A. L. Pach, Bro. E. A. Hodgson, all of Division, No. 23, and several of the new Brothers. It was an evening of great jollity, and the "Frats" surely typify a kind of federation that really federates. The closing address of the evening was made by Grand Secretary Gibson, who gave facts and figures that show that the N. F. S. D. has strength of an unusual high degree when compared with average similar organizations in the hearing world.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

The members spent all day at Luna Park.

There was a baseball game between married and single men and a number of games for prizes. Next week details will probably be printed.

SUNDAY, AUG. 24.

Eyes shining and cheeks moist with tears, John D. Rockefeller, the world's richest man, stood before 200 men and women in the Sunday school room of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning and delivered what old parishioners say was the most remarkable address ever made in the church, which numbers him among its members.

The voice of the master of Forest Hill was low, in fact, his entire address was made almost in a whisper. But the volume of his voice in no way affected his audience. The 200 men and women were deaf, delegates to the tenth triennial convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

The words of the speaker were flashed to those he addressed on the nimble fingers of Mrs. Elmer E. Bates, honorary chairman of the convention committee.

"You are infinitely more blessed than a multitude of other people," whispered Mr. Rockefeller, while Mrs. Bates translated the sentence into sign language. "Many, many others are not blessed as you."

TEARS CREASE CHEEKS.

Here the speaker's voice hesitated and spectators observed for the first time, the tears he could not keep back.

"Your sign language is beautiful," he continued after a moment. "I wish I knew it, and then I could talk to you in sign."

Mr. Rockefeller first attended the regular morning service in the church auditorium. At the conclusion of the service he went to the Sunday school room, where men and women were worshipping in silence.

He was met at the door by Rev. E. C. Wyand, of Boston and Mrs. Bates, who escorted him to the platform.

With swift fingers, Mrs. Bates introduced the visitor, but none present needed an introduction. Each was familiar with the well known face. With Mr. Bates at his side, Mr. Rockefeller stepped to the front of the platform. For a moment he hesitated.

"I am touched by looking into your faces," he began.

As rapidly as he spoke, Mrs. Bates translated to the watchers, pausing several times when Mr. Rockefeller's emotion prevented speech.

"GOD BLESS YOU ALL"

"I wish I knew your sign language," Mr. Rockefeller repeated. "God bless you all."

With Mrs. Bates translating, Rev. Mr. Wyand asked Mr. Rockefeller if he would like to watch the singing of a hymn by voiceless singers. Mr. Rockefeller replied that he would be greatly pleased.

Misses Enna Boyd, Grace Albert and Frances Rumsey stepped before the platform and rendered in the sign language, "Nearer My God to Thee." Mr. Rockefeller appeared much impressed with the graceful gestures.

As the congregation filed out at the conclusion of the service all stopped to shake hands with the visitor.

J. C. Howard, of Duluth, Minn., who can speak but cannot hear, asked Mr. Rockefeller if he would like a letter from the National Association.

"I should be very highly honored," replied Mr. Rockefeller.

Delegates to the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf attended the services in three other churches yesterday.

In the afternoon they attended memorial services in Lakeview Cemetery at the tombs of President James A. Garfield and Rev. A. W. Mann, whose work in behalf of the deaf is remembered at every convention.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning mass was celebrated at St. John's Catholic Cathedral, which was attended both by the deaf and regular members. Rev. Ferdinand H. Moeller, S. J., head of the Ephpheta School for the Deaf at Chicago, preached a short sermon, both speaking and signing with his hands. He gave an outline of the Catholic belief.

At a service in the Euclid Avenue Methodist Church at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, pastor of the Chicago mission for the deaf, and Rev. D. E. Moylan, pastor of the Baltimore mission, gave short sermons in the sign language.

Episcopal Church Workers Among the Deaf held a conference, beginning with holy communion in the chapel of Trinity Cathedral.

A meeting in the Cathedral House followed in which Olof Hanson, of Seattle, Wash., President of the Association, made an address, and Rev. F. C. Smielan offered a prayer for missions. At two o'clock the delegates met in the parish house of Grace Church, where Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Fremont, O., gave an address on "Departmentalizing of Church Work Among the Deaf."

At four o'clock, the delegates gathered on the lawn in front of Garfield's Monument, where Willis Hubbard of Flint, Mich., gave a memorial speech in the sign language for President James A. Garfield.

Behind Hubbard stood members of the memorial committee, holding a floral wreath, presented by the National Association, and bunches of asters and magnolias, given by the Cleveland Association. A representative of a motion picture concern photographed the proceedings.

"We are on hallowed ground," said Hubbard. "It is indeed appropriate that we, the representatives of the deaf of America, should gather here to honor one of our martyred presidents, a man who did much to advance our educational interests."

"When Mr. Garfield went to Congress as a Representative from Ohio, amid his many duties, he did not lose his interests in educational matters."

"Seeing the strong opposition to the recently organized National College for the Deaf, he threw himself into the fray and ceased his efforts until the institution stood on firm ground."

"The importance of his timely aid cannot be estimated; without it the American deaf would have occupied a lower level."

"When Mr. Garfield died," he concluded, "there were no more sincere mourners than the deaf of the country. In appreciation of his services they placed in the chapel of the college at Washington a marble bust of their departed friend."

"Another occasion to do honor to his memory is presented this day, and the National Association of the Deaf gladly and gratefully offers a tribute to a sincere friend and a noble man."

After the address, the wreath and flowers were carried into the tomb and placed on the casket by President Hanson, Mrs. Bates, and Edwin A. Hodgson, of New York, editor of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Rev. Fr. Moeller, A. L. Pach.

Following the services in honor of President Garfield, Episcopal members of the Association conducted a memorial ceremony at the grave of Rev. Austin W. Mann, forty years Episcopal missionary to the deaf in the middle west.

After a memorial address by Martin M. Taylor, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Rev. Mr. Mann's grave was decked with a floral wreath and rhododendrons.

Episcopal members continued their services at 7:30 P.M., when Venerable Asa A. Abbott, Archdeacon of Ohio, through an interpreter, gave a sermon in Trinity cathedral.

J. Cooke Howard, of Duluth, head of the bureau established by the association for the suppression of deaf impostors, was photographed while talking in the sign language about their detection.

J. S. Long, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, Ia., and author of the only book written on the sign language, was photographed giving a talk on making signs. A picture was made of G. W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Col., talking on the preservation of the sign language.

About six hundred of the delegates, attending the National Association of the Deaf, witnessed the game between the Naps and Yankee, on Monday, August 26th, through the invitation, of the owner of the Cleveland Club, Mr. Somers.

Why All Our Money is not Legal Tender.

It would probably surprise most people to know that all of our American money, meaning United States, is not legal tender. As a matter of fact, there is a bigger surprise yet, and that is in the knowledge of how little of this money is actually legal tender.

"Legal tender" means money that can be given in payment of debt or obligation of any sort to the creditor "in full" of all demands.

Of course we have a special enactment in our country which stipulates that no foreign coin of any kind or denomination is legal tender in the United States. But aside from all this, there is a lot of our own coin, and the word here includes paper money, that is not legal tender, although, of course, practically every one will accept it without question. The point is, however, there are various sorts of our money which are perfectly good, but which, if it came to lay, we need not accept as legal tender.

In the first place, there are ten kinds of money in circulation in our country, never counting foreign money. All of it may look alike, yet all of these ten varieties are not exactly legal tender. These ten varieties include:

Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, Treasury notes, United States notes (greenbacks), national bank notes, nickel coins and bronze coins.

Some of the most impressive of the paper currency included in the above list is not legal tender at all. As for the minor coins, they are legal tender in such small amounts as would surprise ninety-nine out of every hundred people.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes, of which such large quantities circulate everywhere in this country, are not legal tender. Silver dollars are legal tender and may be paid as such to any amount, but silver half and quarter dollars are legal only to the amount of ten dollars, while nickel and copper or bronze coins are legal tender, only to the amount of twenty five cents.

Treasury notes of the act of 1890 are legal tender to their face value in payment of all debts, public and private, unless in some contract stipulation is made to the contrary. To be exact, the United States notes or greenbacks, as they are equally well known, are legal tender, with the exception of duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Practically, however, since the resumption of specie payment in 1879, greenbacks have been received freely and without question by the Government.

While the gold and silver certificates are not legal tender as between individuals, both issues are receivable for all Government dues of whatever sort. In this respect they are legally more acceptable than the greenbacks. National bank notes, while not legal tender and not receivable for duties on imports, may be paid by the Government for salaries and in discharge of all debts of the Government, except interest, dues and in redemption of national currency.

American vapor-gas street lamps are being tried in Jerusalem.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Attendance at the second biennial convention of the South Carolina Association of the Deaf at Cedar Springs, August 13, 14, and 15, was not large, but the meetings, otherwise, were most satisfactory, as were the local entertainments. "Some jolly bunch!" That's the only description that really fits this second convention. Using the institution as headquarters, the deaf from all over the State and from outside of it began gathering at an early hour Wednesday, and over three scores had collected in time for the formal opening meeting at seven o'clock that night.

A little digression here, please. Only a short time before the Civil War the education for the deaf began to dawn. Prior to this the deaf were always shunned or looked upon as undesirable and unfortunate beasts. France got the credit for starting the education for the deaf, thus lifting them out of darkness or ignorance. One day a good, old priest happened to meet a deaf boy being moved by compassion made his acquaintance. This led to a remarkable discovery and belief that the deaf were not what they were thought to be. The priest devised different signs or gestures of hands and arms, as well as the wrigles of the fingers, the means by which the deaf were enabled to communicate with each other by watching such movements. Success after success was made. The other countries copied such a worthy movement. Although it spread widely and rapidly, yet the education for the deaf progressed slowly and with much struggle, owing to the fact that the deaf were always widely scattered and the prejudices, as well as many other difficulties were abundant until a while after the Civil War.

At the present every State in the United States provides one or more schools for the deaf and the United States is boasting of providing the only college for the deaf in the world. To-day the deaf are not only educated, but also have their own trades or business to support themselves, and even own property which enables them to enjoy the life in this world as much as the hearing people.

But to return to the subject of this article, this year the papers presented were of a high order of excellence and of much practical value. Wednesday evening the program consisted of invocation, several reels of moving pictures; song by Miss Mamie Duncan, a charming little lady of Columbia and benediction.

President T. H. Coleman, an ex-professor, called the session to order on Thursday morning and after the invocation, Dr. N. F. Walker, the Superintendent of the S. C. School for the Deaf at Cedar Springs, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the institution and its authorities, in which he spoke about the wonderful and rapid advancement and improvement in the school work for the deaf of late, and at this rate he declared it would only be a question of a short time before the education of the deaf would equal, if not excel that of the hearing. His address was responded to by President Coleman. This was followed by another address on "Education for Efficiency among the Deaf," by Hon. J. E. Swearingen, the famous blind superintendent of education and the pride of the Cedar Springs Institution.

Hon. Swearingen being unavoidably detained by special business, did not come in person, but he sent his neatly typewritten address to be read before the assembly and it was received with close attention.

Mr. T. B. Thackston, who had just returned from a journey through Europe studying the agricultural credit system, honored the convention with a very interesting talk about his trip over there. An old ex-professor from the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Prof. Tillinghast, of Converse College, also gave some talks of interest to the deaf. The biennial address of the president then followed, after which there were read the reports of the secretary, executive committee and treasurer. The morning session closed with a paper read by Mr. H. R. Smoak, of Union, on "The Deaf in the Business World," and a song, "Dixie," by Miss L. Glover, of Spartanburg.

Thursday the talk session was continued at 2:30 o'clock with a recitation by Miss Annie Dwight, a South Carolina teacher in Knoxville, Tenn., for the Deaf, and papers on "Carpentry" by Mr. E. C. Smoak, an instructor in the wood working department at Cedar Springs, and on "Dressmaking," by Miss L. Glover, a dressmaker in Spartanburg. A song, "The Star Spangled Banner Forever," was rendered in the sign language by Miss Belle Rogers, of Cedar Springs. Mr. W. Glover, of Spartanburg, followed with a paper on "The Influential Factors the Deaf Hold Out."

Then the convention voted for Charleston as the next meeting place of the Association, and August as the time for meeting, the dates of which are to be fixed later. The election of officers for ensu-

ing two years resulted as follows: President, H. R. Smoak, Union; 1st vice-president, Miss Lizzie Gailard, Spartanburg; 2d vice-president, Miss Mamie Duncan, Columbia; secretary, Miss Belle Rogers, Cedar Springs, and treasurer, W. Glover, Spartanburg. After passing a resolution of appreciation and a few announcements the convention adjourned.

Thursday evening the convention was entertained at a reception by Dr. and Mrs. N. F. Walker, the host and hostess.

Friday morning the deaf were treated to an auto ride to Spartanburg, where they departed for their homes. Everybody voted a most enjoyable and profitable meeting.—*Herbert R. Smoak in the Union Times.*

SHAMOKIN ECHOES.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

"WHEREAS, The tendency in some quarters to keep alive a spirit of bitterness in regard to the comparative merits of the different methods of educating the deaf of the State can only result in harm to the deaf themselves and the methods thus advocated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the wisest course to pursue would be to leave the question of method to those in closer touch with the work—the principals, teachers and directors of the various institutions, feeling sure that they are actuated by the best motives, and that they will do so far as they are free to use their own judgment in the matter, what in their experience, has proved to be the best thing for the boys and girls under their care, and be it

Resolved, That we discontinue all efforts to stir up arguments and debates on the subject."

The above is taken from the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL of August 21st, and is promulgated as the sense of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf in convention assembled at Shamokin, Pa. The unanimity of sentiment with which the resolution was passed indicates a trend towards Oralism. The information thus brought against "some quarters to keep alive the spirit of bitterness" is not only unjust and untrue, as far as the deaf themselves are concerned, but just at this time, it is most unfortunate for them. The better class of deaf have been engaged for years past in trying to remove the causes of bitterness that had gradually grown up between the advocates of various methods and had in a measure succeeded in doing so—to that extent, that the National and State organizations were opening their membership to all factions, and were in a fair way of at least effecting an *entente cordiale* in which they could live together in harmony and mutual respect. Now comes this resolution from inspired sources to spoil the good work of years. The committee that framed this resolution is in no way friendly towards the deaf at large, but insidious enemy. It really seems that the men who are manipulating the politics of oralism are drunk with the power that has come to them, and intend to rule or ruin. The deaf cannot hope to gain anything by a cringing attitude towards the school authorities. If the Pennsylvania Association hoped to be invited to co-operate with the school authorities by restoring to special devices and by putting forth special efforts to secure favorable consideration they have been sadly misled. Nothing can be more certain to degrade the Pennsylvania deaf in the eyes of their mates at large than to act on the assumption that they do not enjoy the confidence of the principals and that some special effort must be made to secure it. If the deaf of Pennsylvania will steadily pursue the dictates of their conscience, the authorities will surely be compelled by circumstances to recognize and admit the superiority of the Combined System or be themselves pilloried.

But, after all, there is not the antagonism between the deaf themselves on the subject of systems and methods of education that one would suppose who listens to all the talk about it. Those who are responsible for all this fuss and fury are more or less, obligated to the authorities and like dependents the world over, they live, move and have their being by playing upon the passions and prejudices of their fellowmen.

To the thinking man there is something anomalous, absolutely amazing about the existing condition of affairs in Pennsylvania, that sanctions a resolution to stifle and discountenance debate and argument on a subject vital to the interests of their class. For cold, calculating presumption, I have never seen anything quite equal to this resolution. Nobody of "shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, etc.," ever made a more impudent and ridiculous proposal and I cannot understand how a committee of supposedly intelligent deaf could be induced to make such an exhibition of themselves. The Shamokin Convention, however, compromised but a small proportion of the Pennsylvania deaf and it apparently didn't voice the sentiment of the mass not affiliated with it.

In his Annual Address, among the things the President of the Convention saw fit to say was, "As a result, the advancement of the deaf is such that to-day there are deaf teachers, ministers, lawyers, editors, chemists, architects, artists, and some in other professions. Certainly, but evidently these are not of Pennsylvania, in

as much as the President in commenting upon the passage of Resolution No. 1, remarked: "A few years ago, I spoke on the subject in my Annual Address and plainly stated that the oral question was a matter for the teaching profession to handle, not for a convention of shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, etc., and I now reiterate that statement." I do not know that the fact a person makes a living by honorable means precludes his ability to take part in the discussion of the methods for the education and benefit of his class, but it would appear to be so in Pennsylvania, and I shall not venture to question the President's estimate of the mentality of the members of his association, moreover, I fail to see that the sense of the Convention as expressed by Resolution No. 1, can do any particular harm to the Combined System seeing that it emanates from an assemblage of Pennsylvania shoemakers, etc., who have been publicly discredited by their own President. ISSAC GOLDBERG. BROOKLYN, August 23, 1913.

The Right Way to Begin the Day.

There is a right way and a wrong way to begin the day, and the method you choose may have a decided effect upon the success or failure you will achieve during your waking hours.

Try to plan your activities as far as you can the night before. Five minutes of calm looking ahead in the early evening will go a long way toward lessening the burdens of the morrow.

This done, take a bath, not too warm nor too cold, and be careful not to remain in the water. This nightly bath, followed by eight hours' sleep in a well-ventilated room, is the best preparation one can have for a successful day.

When your alarm clock arouses you—or, better still, the morning sun—don't jump out of bed and rush into your clothes as if the house were afire. Hurry in the early morning interferes with your heart action and your circulation and irritates your nerve centres. By going slow for the first few minutes you will be able to do more and better work throughout the day.

First of all, remove the pillows from under the head and take a score or more of long, deep breaths.

Next, place the hands above and back of the head, separate the feet and stretch the arms and legs to the fullest extent, pushing upward with the arms and downward with the legs six times.

Alternate the motion of the arms and legs, pushing up with the right arm and down with the right leg, at the same time drawing the left arm and shoulder down and pulling the left leg up. Keep the arms and legs straight. Repeat this six times and rest for a minute.

Place the hands, palms down, under the small of the back, one hand resting on the other. Draw up the knees, placing the feet flat on the bed, and keep them bent. In this position raise and lower the hips as far as possible, using the hands under the small of the back as a fulcrum. Repeat this exercise ten times.

With the hands in the same position, bring the knees as near the chin as possible, then force the hips far down.

With the hands still in the same position, rotate the knees upon the hips in a large circle ten times. Then reverse the motion ten times.

These exercises limber up some of the most important joints of the body, accelerate the circulation of the blood and cure indigestion.

After your bath or a brisk rub-down with a coarse towel or a stiff brush, drink one or two glasses of cool water.

Dress and take a short, brisk walk, with deep breathing, and you will be ready to enjoy your breakfast.—A. L. Wood, M.D., in *New York American*.

Of all the structural wonders revealed by physiology none is more striking than that of the heart. With each stroke it projects about six ounces of blood into the conduits of the system, and as it does so some seventy times every minute and 4,200 times an hour, this implies that it does the same thing 100,800 times a year, and more than 2,500,000,000 times in a life of seventy years. The force exerted by the heart is sufficient to lift 120 tons one foot high every twenty-four hours. Yet the piece of mechanism that is called on to accomplish this feat without itself being worn out by the effort, is a small bundle of muscles that rarely weighs more than eleven ounces.—*Harper's Weekly*.

The czar is, among European monarchs, the one who makes the least use of the motor car. His imperial majesty, in former days, registered a vow that he would never enter such a conveyance, and although necessity occasionally compels him to break it, his dislike for motors is unabated. When King Edward first took a car with him to Denmark, on joining the big family party at Fredensborg one year, neither the czar nor his grandfather, King Christian IX, could be persuaded to set foot in it.

FANWOOD.

Herman Cammann enjoys coming to this institution occasionally to see how things are going along. He is enjoying himself during the summer. He came to the JOURNAL office last Friday to see Editor Hodgson, but, alas he found Mr. Hodgson gone to Cleveland to attend the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

Captain Scott's expedition to the South Pole was shown last Wednesday night, at the Ardome, 139th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, and it made one shiver to see the daring feats in the frozen South.

A tree in front of the main building was chopped down last week, and now a better view can be had of the beautiful Hudson, and the many boats passing to and fro can plainly see Fanwood's group of buildings.

It has been quite cool almost throughout the entire summer, and those who have been here the longest say that they don't remember having had such fine days in Summer as this has been.

A post-card from Jean Gruet locates him at Long Beach, N. Y., having a good time amid inspiring scenery. Jean has a pleasant habit of always dropping a postal or two to his friends.

Mr. John F. O'Brien favored the printers with his presence in the JOURNAL office one day last week. His encouraging words always have good effects on the boys.

The boys in the printing office were each in receipt of a postal from Editor Hodgson during his stay at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

Charles Olsen, who after school closed went to Troy, N. Y., and worked in a saw-mill, is back and is now aiding the printer force.

Checkers at present is taking up a great deal of the leisure time of some of the employees connected with this school.

The roofers are pegging away on the roofs with paint brush and paint making it look spick and span.

Mr. Hodgson's Assistant, Mr. Anthony Capelli, attended the Frats' Outing, and officiated as one of the Judges in the games.

Charles Golden, of the Printers' force, was the only one to attend the Frats' Outing at Ulmer Park, last Saturday, August 23d.

Samuel Coedener returned from two weeks' vacation in Catskills Mountains, and enjoyed his salubrious ozone there.

Charles Drake, one of the pupils of this school, ran in the races at the Frats' Outing, but did not win a place.

Miss Blanche Wolfe, a graduate of the Mt. Airy School, was a visitor here on Wednesday forenoon.

J. J. O'B.

Southern Diocese.

Rev. O. J. Whildes, General Missionary, W. 1436 Laneside St., Baltimore, Md.

PRINCIPAL MISSION STATIONS. Baltimore—Grace Chapel, Park Ave. and Monument St. Services and Bible Class meetings every Sunday, 3:30 P.M.

Washington, D. C.—St. Barnabas Mission, Church of the Good Shepherd, 6th and I St. N. E. Rev. H. C. Merrill, Assistant. Services and Bible Class meetings every Sunday, 11 A.M.

Wheeling, W. Va.—St. Elizabeth's Church for the Deaf, Mr. J. C. Bremer, Lay reader. Services every Sunday, 3 P.M.

Durham, N. C.—St. Philip's Church, Bible Class meetings, every Sunday, 9:30 A.M. Miss Robina Tillingham, Parish Visitor. Services every Sunday, 3 P.M. Mr. Roma Fortune, Lay-Reader.

New Orleans, La.—St. Paul's Church, Camp and Gaine Streets, Mr. H. L. Tracy, Lay-reader. Services monthly.

The General Missionary visits the above and numerous other stations in the South upon such occasions as are appointed and locally made known. The Missionary will be glad to confer with any one desiring to assist in the work of the Mission.

Boston, Mass., St. Andrew's Silent Mission.

Trinity Church Parish House, Boylston and Clarendon Streets.

Service every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M. Holy Communion, fourth Sundays of the month. Rev. G. H. Heflon, of Hartford, Ct.

Providence, R. I., Grace Church, Fourth Sundays, at 3 P.M.

Worcester, Mass., All Saints' Church, fourth Sundays, at 3:30 P.M.

Services in Lynn, Haverhill, and other places, by appointment.

E. W. FRISBEE, Lay-reader.

St. Thomas Mission, St. Louis. Christ Cathedral Chapel, 13 and Locust Sts.

Rev. J. H. Cloud, Minister 2606 Virginia Avenue.

Mr. Arthur O. Steidmann, Lay Reader. Miss Clara L. Steidmann, Sunday School Teacher and Social Helper.

Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. Sunday School at 9:35 A.M. Week-day meetings at 8 P.M., on first, and third Fridays in the Parish House.

INVICTUS.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance,
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance,
My head is bloody but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scrool,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

—With an Ernest Henley.

HIS AVENGER.

A STORY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

By Christopher Arnold.

When I was in college, I formed the acquaintance of a young Cuban, with whom I became chummy. His name was Enrique Molina. He was a member of the class ahead of mine, but this did not make any difference in our intimacy. There was a manliness about Enrique (or Henry) Molina that I admired, and a gentleness that drew me to him. At that time Cuba was in a state of discontent with Spanish rule which had become chronic, and my chum was greatly interested in the cause of coming revolution. It seemed to me that if his countrymen should make an effort to throw off the yoke of Spain, he would be an active participant. When we parted after graduation Molina exacted a promise from me to visit him, and the next winter I determined to do so. I had some property, and thought I might find in Cuba an opportunity to invest in a way to increase it. This idea was vague, but my desire to see my old chum was real.

I found Molina living on his father's plantation. The premonitions of a serious conflict between the revolutionists and the Spanish government were much more clearly defined than when we were in college, and Henry's interest in it had also become intensified. But I was surprised to find that he was not openly advocating the Cuban cause. Whether the interest of his family, fearing destruction or confiscation of the estate, prevented him from doing so, I did not know. I judged that the daughter of a neighboring sugar planter had something to do with his failure to come out as an advocate of throwing off Spanish rule. This young lady, Concia Sierra, was the gentlest little body in the world. She must have carried northern blood in her veins, for she had not the dark complexion of a Cuban. Indeed, she was a veritable blond, with light hair and blue eyes. It occurred to me that she would restrain the man she loved from taking risks, and that she loved Molina was evident to me, the moment I saw them together.

I soon found that there was another force drawing Henry in the opposite direction. This was Inez de la Barra, one of a family whose members, all except herself, supported the Spanish cause. Inez was bitter in her advocacy of the Cuban cause. Unlike the Molinas, the La Barras had little or nothing to lose by Spanish antagonism, for they lived on a small estate and were poor, though in Spain they had formerly been grandees. It was this latter fact that kept them loyal to Spain. Why Inez sympathized with the Cuban cause, I could not understand.

Notwithstanding our intimacy, Henry Molina did not give me his confidence in these matters. Evidently there was a rivalry for him between the two girls. The one drew him by silken cords, the other by glistening chains. Inez de la Barra was entirely Spanish. Her complexion was olive, her hair jet black, while over her dark eyes waved the long lashes of a Spanish woman.

While I was in Cuba, General Weyler began his efforts to strangle the revolution by a vigorous prosecution of those who aided and abetted it. Though I knew that Henry Molina was one of its advocates, outwardly he remained neutral. Whether his family or Concia Sierra restrained him I did not know, though I fancied that Senorita Sierra was the chief cause of his remaining inactive. Nevertheless he was much with her rival, and whenever I saw him and Inez together I noticed that they conversed with a great deal of intensity and usually in a low tone. These were dangerous times in Cuba. General Weyler had carte blanche from the Spanish government to imprison or execute as he liked, and I felt uneasy for a Cuban who possessed my friendship. Though protected by my United States citizenship, I would have left Cuba had it not been for this little drama in which my chum was playing the principal part. Many on both sides were looking to see for which cause he would declare, and both sides claimed him.

One night as I was going to bed, Henry followed me into my room, shut the door and said: "I must leave you here to be entertained by others of my family, for at daylight in the morning I go to put in operation a scheme for which I have been preparing. I have secret information of a force

of Spanish troops who are about to make a descent upon a number of prominent Cuban patriots and gather them in for the bloodthirsty Weyler. Joined by some of my neighbors and those they control, we are to oppose the passage of this Spanish force till our friends can arrange either to get away or prepare for defense."

While he spoke, I was thinking of the two influences that had been drawing him, the gentle Concia and the aggressive Inez.

"Where did you get your information as to this move of the Spaniards?" I asked.

A singular look came over his face, a look in which I fancied I saw something of doubt, of pain, as he replied:

"I have the right to tell you anything that concerns only myself. I have no right to implicate another."

"Well," I added, "you have taken sides at last. I hope you have decided for the best."

"That remains to be seen."

We parted with a firm hand grip. I went to bed, but not to sleep. There was a faint glimmer of dawn at the windows when I heard sounds without—the tread of horse's hoofs, men talking. Then there was a loud rap on the main doors below. It was not answered and was followed by a kick. Then a window was shattered.

I arose, threw on a double gown and went downstairs. The hall was lighted and filled with Spanish soldiers. Henry Molina was in their midst, dressed, and as I looked was marched away. It was plain to me what had happened. The wily governor had through his spies learned of his contemplated move, nipped it in the bud and possessed himself of its leader.

My view of Henry Molina passing out of his home to go to prison, ended my immediate cognizance of what was leading up to a tragedy. If I could have got my friend out of the clutches of General Weyler, I would have taken some chances to do so. It seemed wiser for me to depart and leave the struggle going on in Cuba to those directly interested. So I sailed away from Havana and felt that I could draw a free breath as soon as I was out of the harbor.

But the blowing up of the Maine gave our people an interest in the Cuban struggle for independence that led to its attainment, and I was one of those who went to the island for the purpose. It was not till it was all over and I had been mustered out of the United States service that I returned to Cuba with a view to learning what had become of Henry Molina.

I gathered the story gradually. The first part of it I heard was that Henry had been taken to Morro castle at Havana and had been condemned to death, but had escaped the day before he was to have been executed. How he escaped I did not learn, but it was reported that a boy, some seventeen or eighteen years old, had visited his prison and managed to convey to him saws with which to remove a bar in his window. He had joined the revolutionary forces, but had done more for the cause in other ways than as a commander. This I could understand, remembering his education at an American university.

The next chapter in the story was that Inez de la Barra had been found on the grounds of her home with a bullet hole in her left breast and in a dying condition. She had been assassinated, but could not or would not tell who had been her assassin. It was well known, however, that she had been a spy of General Weyler, and the Molina plantation having been confiscated by the Spanish government, she had received a large sum of money. Lastly, I heard that my chum had regained possession of his estate, his father having died, and the son had just been married to Concia Sierra.

Naturally I put these facts together and filled out the story in my own way, but could not tell how far I was right, or how far wrong. I lost no time in going to the Molina plantation, where I found its owner recovering from the privations he had endured since I had parted with him. He was rejoiced to see me, and, after I had been received by his wife, he took me apart and told me that Inez de la Barra had entrapped him, and caused his arrest. He gave me a surprise when he said that Concia had been the means of his escape from Morro castle, having gone there disguised and bribed a guard to give her secret access to her lover.

All this interested me, but the climax to the drama, the assassination of Senorita de la Barra, was what I wished to have explained.

"Who killed the woman who betrayed you?" I asked.

A singular expression came over Henry's face, in which I fancied there was something of pain. He turned his eyes away from me and did not reply.

"One question," I added, "and I will ask no more. Surely you did not do this deed."

Spirit Levels in the Head That Cause Sea-Sickness.

Is there no preventive, no cure, for sea-sickness? How many millions of agonized sufferers have asked that question? Most ocean travellers have some medicine for it—which generally works in their own case, but is valueless for others. A specific for sea-sickness has not yet been found, for doctors still disagree as to the cause of the trouble. There are many theories, most of which can be proved untrustworthy on any voyage. There is one theory, however, which is coming to be treated with great respect. This is called the "end-olymph" theory, and Dr. H. Norman Barnett, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, writing in *Knowledge*, asserts that it is scientifically accurate and supported by much practical evidence of his truth.

Dr. Barnett says that true sea-sickness must not be confused with sickness at sea. The latter is produced in persons who digestive organs are out of order. It is nothing but a severe sick headache that might occur anywhere. It, of course, can be cured by the same treatment that is given to ordinary bilious attacks on shore.

Real sea-sickness is entirely different. The stomach's rebellion in this case is not the cause, but the effect. This is true also of the liver. A sluggish liver is a very bad companion for the sea voyager, but it is not important as a disposing cause.

According to Dr. Barnett, the real cause is to be found in the nervous system. "The motion of the ship," he writes, "is communicated through a special sense to the brain and thence to the stomach as a secondarily affected organ. But the exciting cause is not so simple as it may appear at first sight. Thus we find that a pitching motion produces sickness much more quickly than a rolling one; that a person accustomed to the long, slow movements of a liner on great oceans may easily succumb to the motion of a small ship in land locked seas. It is found if one lies down on going abroad, or when a storm is blowing up, that sickness can often be averted; and also that if the weather becomes gradually worse passengers can generally stand it who would certainly be ill if they were subjected to a sudden storm or went straight from dry land to a boat on rough water."

The special sense through which the motion of the ship reaches the brain is that of balance. There is in our heads a pair of most wonderful organs which give us this sense. These are connected with the ears, but have absolutely nothing to do with hearing. In the hard, petrous part of the temporal bone on each side of the head are three semi-circular canals, each one being placed at right angles to the other two. Each contains a membranous canal, the lining of which secretes a fluid called endolymph. This apparatus was long looked upon as an adjunct of the mechanism for hearing, because it is so closely connected with the inner ear; but the nerves that run from it to the brain, are totally distinct from the auditory nerves, although for a part of their course bound up in the same bundle with them. These nerves run from the semi-circular canals on either side of the head to the cerebellum and not to the cerebrum, where the centre of hearing is, of course, to be found.

If the semi-circular canals from both sides of the head be considered together, as in the diagram, we see that they form three pairs, arranged like the three dimensions of a cube, so that they exactly correspond to the three dimensions of space. Whatever movements the head makes or whatever movements it is made to make, as on board a rocking or pitching ship, at least one pair of these canals will be affected. The fluid with which they are filled, must tend to move. If the ship dips only, then only the vertical pair of canals will be affected; if the ship rolls only, then only one pair of horizontal canals will be affected; but if she dips and rolls and raises and falls, it will not be long before all six canals find stimuli affecting them, and the traveller will be sea-sick.

It is the movement or the alterations in the pressure of the fluid in these canals that informs us as to our equilibrium. Through this sense, we are able to co-ordinate our muscular movements. It has been found that when the horizontal canal is divided in a pigeon a constant movement of the head from side to side occurs. When one of the vertical canals is divided, up and down movements are produced. After such cutting, the bird can not fly straight.

"Our semi-circular canals," in the words of Dr. Barnett, "constitute a sort of human spirit level." How this works can easily be tested by experiment. If the body be rotated rapidly, and then an attempt be made to walk, it will be found that staggering has been produced, clearly proving that co-ordination has been interfered with. This is owing to the endolymph having been subjected to unusual movement. Nor, if rotation be continued, is inco-ordination the only symptom; headache, giddiness, slight

double sight, rapid pulse, flushing followed by chilliness, and distinct nausea will in turn be experienced—these being produced by the irritated endings of the nerves conveying sensation to brain and stomach. If we compare the above set of symptoms with those of seasickness a marked similarity is at once seen.

It is a well known fact that some children are unable to use a swing owing to nausea, giddiness and headache being caused. There are also those who experience when on a switchback railway or water chute one or more of the above symptoms, undoubtedly due to a similar cause.

It is the pitching motion that produces the most severe form of sea-sickness. In a rolling ship the nausea, and vomiting are much less and of shorter duration. Have we in this fact any proof of the end-olymph theory? "Undoubtedly," says Dr. Barnett, "since it is the fluid in the vertical canals that is affected in pitching, and, as they are two to one, we naturally suspect double the effect. In rolling, on the contrary, the fluid in two canals is practically at rest, only one—the horizontal—having its fluid level and pressure on its wall much changed."

The nerves from the semi-circular canals are connected with those of the face and through these with the vagus nerve that controls the movements of the stomach. That is how the stomach comes to be affected.

Doctors who hold this "end-olymph" theory prescribe bromides as a cure for sea-sickness. Others who still believe the trouble is due to the stomach or the liver, also prescribe them, but, as Dr. Barnett points out, the only theory on which bromides can legitimately be prescribed is that sea-sickness is due to the nerves.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICE

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Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Rev. J. A. Branflick, Assistant, 2704 Bernard Street.

Services at Christ M. E. Church for the Deaf, Pierce Street, corner of Schroeder Street, every Sunday at 3:30 P.M. Sunday School at 2:30 P.M. Week day meetings every Thursday evening at eight o'clock, except during July and August. Holy Communion first Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

Lutheran Mission

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church for the deaf. Services in the sign-language in the church, corner Elizabeth and Broome Streets, every Sunday at 3 P.M.

ARTHUR BOLL, Pastor.

There will be a picnic at the New England Home for Deaf-Mutes, Everett, Mass., on the afternoon and evening of Labor Day, Sept. 1st, managed by Mrs. Burrill and Mrs. Soper, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Admission, 10 cents. Food furnished at moderate cost, to those not wishing to bring lunch. All proceeds to go to the Home.

The smallest book in the world is in the library of Congress, always under lock and key. It is a copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The tiny volume was made by Nathan Dale, of Cleveland, Ohio. It was photographed, each page separately. Four books of the same size would just cover a postage stamp. Three hundred of them would weigh a pound.

Illinois leads in the amount of internal revenue receipts.

NOTICE.

The Annual Convention of the Maine Mission for the Deaf will be held in Bath, Me., on August 30th, 31st and September 1st, 1913.

Write for circulars to Secretary MISS FANNIE P. KIMBALL, 18 Robinson Street, Gardner, Me.

A. L. CARLISLE, President. 374 French Street, Bangor, Me.

Special Notice.

The annual convention of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission will be held in the Parish House of Christ Church (Episcopal), in Portsmouth, N. H., Saturday and Sunday, August 30th and 31st.

PROGRAMME.

2 to 5 P.M. Convention.
7:30 P.M. Social talk.
10:30 A.M. Sunday morning service by Mr. Edwin W. Frisbee, Lay Missionary in the dioceses of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.
2:30 P.M. Conference.

Outing or excursion at the Isles of Shoals and York Beach.
MRS. FLORENCE M. VARNEY, Secretary.

WILLIE A. DEERING, President.

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Energetic deaf girl want position help light home work, mother's helper, or act as companion. No objection to leave city, terms moderate. A. M. Norton, Care Federation Hotel, 462 W. 22d St., New York City.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf

THE Friday evening services and Tuesday socials have been suspended for the summer season until further notice.

NOTE: Entertainment and Charity Ball at Pabst Coliseum, on Saturday evening, December 13, 1913. Full particulars later.

PUSH CART FAIR

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[Particulars later.]

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